SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1884

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. 100 WEEKLY, Per Year THE BUN, New York City.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending Sept. 20, 1884, was:

Total for the week....... 887,007

Don't Be Afraid to Vote for Butler. Many Democrats and Republicans, who revoit at the idea of voting for either CLEVE-LAND OF BLAINE, are afraid to go for BUTLER lest they thereby lose caste in their party and be frowned upon by the leaders when the contest is over. These timid politicians are short-sighted. They overlook the salient feature of the situation. They do not watch the current of events or comprehend the commanding position they will occupy if they have the bravery and sagnelty to vote for the People's candidate for President.

Whichever way the election may go in November, the reorganization of both the old parties will commence with the opening of the next Administration in March. Indeed, if CLEVELAND is defeated, the reconstruction of the Democratic party will begin with the meeting of Congress in December. There would be a loud call from every portion of the country for the work to be entered upon without delay, and especially from the Democratic masses of the South. On the other hand, the Republican party, torn into factions by its very success, would find itself drifting toward the breakers of dissolution before the middle of BLAINE's first term.

In such an emergency the men who would bear the most prominent share and exert the greatest influence in building up the two parties of the future-for there will always be two in a republic-would be those who had had the wisdom to anticipate the coming of the new epoch, and showed their faith by their works in voting for BENJAMIN F. BUT-LER. History teaches that such was the case in the past reconstruction of parties in the States, and it will be so in the great

political change about to dawn upon us. Therefore do not be afraid to bolt from CLEVELAND and BLAINE to BUTLER. The men who have the courage and strength to tear down the dilapidated political organizations that now cumber the land, do thereby prove that they possess the capacity and vigor necessary to erect the new and better parties which the times demand.

The International Scientific Association. The committees appointed by the British

and American Associations to consider the expediency of forming an International Scientific Association include very sensible men, who will probably see that for the highest success of the new body something more is needed than a mere indiscriminate intermingling of scientific associations. The British committee consists of Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, Sir LYON PLAYPAIR, and Prof. VERNON HARCOURT; the American of Messrs. NEWCOMB, HUNT, BARKER, PICKERING, POW-ELL, REMSEN, and MINOT.

The project of an International Scientific Congress seems to have originated in friendly, professional sentiment rather than in any crying scientific need. It was set afoot soon after the British Association took the unprecedented step of selecting Montreal as its meeting place for 1884. The presence of British and American men of science, first in that city and then in Philadelphia, gave it a great impetus. Such projects are often taken up and promoted on political or sodespite intrin Much time and expense would be necessary for the yearly travelling of men of science from country to country, in order to see each other for a week; and on such occasions hours and days are deducted from scientific conferences for the purpose of hospitably entertaining guests who have come a great distance. Even at Philadelphia, the holidays, excursions, and receptions bore a decidedly large proportion to what might be called the school hours. Science, too, already knows no restriction of geographical boundary lines, and its processes and results are made known as thoroughly and disseminated almost or quite as rapidly in other countries as in the one where they may originate.

It might even be argued, perhaps, that the friction of internationality is quite as likely to work in an undesirable as in a desirable way when applied to scientific studies and investigations. One result of the International Polar Congress was the ambitious ef fort of the United States Signal Office to out do other nations in an advance to the nole followed by the rash occupation of the often inaccessible Lady Franklin Bay station, with the subsequent loss of the Proteus and the horrors of Cape Sabine.

As an offset to this view we find successful and useful bodies, like the International Medical Congress, already in operation; we have the general tendency of science to broaden and to free itself from local methods and environments; we have, finally, very practical gains to be looked for through concentrating the efforts of the science of many countries upon specially selected fields, under the authority and aid of a common organization.

The conclusion is that, to make the pro posed International Scientific Association a worthy and fruitful institution, it must be something more than an organization for international visiting, sight-seeing, and exchange of courtesies. Certainly the too charitable methods of the American Association would bardly be suitable to such a body. Nothing was more striking at Philadelphia, as at previous annual meetings of the association, than the difference in relative value between the papers read. Some were undeniably the condensed statements of meritorious, original research, while others, whatever their other merits, could hardly rank as scientific investigations. Indeed, the American Association for the Advancement of Science is perhaps too liberal in the granting of rship to make it the exact equivalent of the British Association, of which it is the namesake. The similarity of titles in the two bodies is perhaps a little deceptive, and, except in numbers, the American Academy of Sciences might perhaps better be classed scientifically with the British Association On the other hand, the American Association probably more resembles the British body in the degree of attention it gives to subjects of popular concern. Still, its hospitable welcome to all who take an interest in science is abused by the entrance of a certain proportion of cranks, as the oral discussions annu

The American Association, however, stead-

fly grows in worth and usefulness, and one tains not a few names honored throughout the scientific world. It could contribute many members to an International Association composed of men of really exceptional ability. Such an association properly con-stituted, and with clear and high aims, might conceivably be of much utility.

An American Camp of Manouvre.

While the leading nations of Europe are intent on the annual autumn manouvres of selected portions of their armies, it may be worth while to consider whether an analogoue system, on a smaller scale, could not be established in this country.

The constant tendency is to speak of the regular army as our main source of military defence, and accordingly to lament that it is not larger. As an actual fact, the organised and uniformed militia to-day outnumbers the professional soldiers by four to one, and back of it are millions of men, war veterans themselves or the sons of veterans, who could be relied on to volunteer at once for the protection of the country.

But the difficulty with the organized militia is that it is not trained to military manœuvres on a large scale, while the difficulty with the regular officers is that they have no opportunity of handling large bodies of troops Of course, the older officers possess plenty of experience of that sort; but we must remember that the civil war ended more than nineteen years ago, and that annually, ever since, graduates of the Military Academy have been commissioned. Indian campaigning may give these young officers an experionce of hardships and of bloody fighting, but it furnishes no example of the pitched battles of great armies. The extreme subdivision of commands needed for garrison duty in the excessive number of forts now occupied prevents most officers from having practice in anything more extensive than battalion drill, and sometimes confines them

to company exercises. Occasionally, however, on Decoration Day or other occasions of public parade, we see the regulars from the forts in New York harbor marching in the same column with the National Guard of this city and of Brooklyn. The other day at Creedmoor nearly a hundred regulars from Willet's Point and from various neighboring garrisons were popping away at the targets in the various competitions. This participation of regulars in the rifle matches at Creedmoor has been going on almost since the foundation of the range, and on two occasions teams from the military divisions have carried off the HILTON trophy. If for purposes of mere parade or of com-

petition in marksmanship regulars and militia can be so easily combined, why should they not be brought together for mutual instruction? The army would furnish to the National Guard examples of exactness and routine, the fruit of long experience and daily practice; the militia would furnish to the regular officers large bodies of troops, with which they could have actual practice in the manœuvring of brigades and divisions. The ease, harmony, and success with which, last month, Capt. RANDOLPH's battery of the Fifth Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, encamped at Peekskill with seven batteries of the State troops, should teach a esson on this subject. It was a very striking innovation; and this sight of a regular light battery, with its pieces, caissons, battery wagon, forge, and camp equipage all complete, moving into a militia camp, after a march of three days, was not less novel than it was suggestive of the mutual penefit to be derived from the combination of regulars and militia. The following week witnessed another phase of the same union of citizen and professional soldiers on duty, in the encampment of the Twelfth Regiment at Fort Wadsworth, in the Narrows, for practice with heavy guns.

What was thus done with small organiza tions could evidently be accomplished with larger ones. In New York and Brooklyn alone there are two divisions of the National Guard. It would be easy to select a suitable ground not far northeast of the former city. where the militia of southern New York, southwestern Connecticut, and northern New hours' railroad journey, and there joined by the regulars in New York harbor.

Like combinations could be arranged for New England troops near Boston, for troops of western New York, northeastern Ohio, and northwestern Pennsylvania near Buffalo, and so on.

Such annual gatherings would present the army in its proper light as a mere model and nucleus. They would reveal to the militia its true function as the main source of national defence, and increase popular respect for it and reliance upon it. They might also contribute to the solution of actual problems of scacoast, sound, and lake defence, precisely as the German autumn manœuvres along the Belgian, French, Austrian, or Swiss frontiers, as the case may be are practical studies in strategy and logistics for the particular locality, as well as general exercises of the troops.

The Ways of Criminals.

The annual report of the National Prison Association contains a great body of extremely interesting facts concerning crime, criminals, and prison management. They are to be found in the remarks of prison officials at the conferences of the association.

Mr. Cassidy, the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for instance, declares that intemperance is not the great cause of crime it is assumed to be. 'The crime-class people," he says, "are not intemperate." Drink fills the houses of correction and other institutions where vagrants and those guilty of misdemeanors are confined, but statistics show that the large majority of those who make a business of crime are abstainers, and "I mean total abstainers," adds Mr. Cassidy. "The professional burgiar of the higher grade, the forger, the die sinker, the engraver, the embezzler, the people who make their living by their wits and by cheating other people, cannot afford to be drunkards. They must have a clear head

when they are about their work." That is unquestionably true. The most dangerous rascals are those who keep sober. It is the casual and bungling offenders, s far as crimes against property are concerned who lose their heads with drink; and, or course, drunkenness is the occasion of many of the crimes of violence committed, but the drunken beasts do not belong to the body of professional criminals. Drink, says Mr. Cas-SIDY "is no more a positive cause of crime than is education. In the criminal, the professional criminal, there is an intent to commit crime not dependent upon liquor one way or the other." He says further that of the prisoners under his charge only two hundred out of one thousand had committed crimes against persons "where property was no part of the offence." The remainder were punished for crimes against property, and "that is the class," he ex-

lains, "to whom I refer as abstainers." Discussing the subject of prison labor, the intelligent speaker adds that "the trades that are most popular rarely get to rison. Out of our whole population of 1,080,

been trained to a mechanical business. The best mechanics become desperate, get into houses of correction, sell everything they have, their tools and their clothes, go down to the lowest grade that humanity can come to, and then they brace up and go to work. They rarely get to the orime class," among those who make a business of crime. If a ner from "the crime class" does good work, whether it is in cabinetmaking or shoemaking, or what not, he is pretty sure to have learned his trade in some other prison. His work has a prison look about it which the prison officer detects. "It doesn't look like the work turned out by a regular mechanle in the community."

"Indeterminate sentences" being under fiscussion, it was explained that they meant that the criminal was to be treated as the victim of a moral disease, and confined until he was cured. Regarding this subject Mr. Cassiny said that he believed in an indeterminate sentence, but not for the first offence. Give a man for the first offence a definite sentence, and give him a chance, and then or every subsequent offence make the senence indeterminate, without limit; the duration of his confinement to depend only

on his cure, on his moral condition." Two leading objections to the indefinite oe are made by prison wardens. One is that it would lessen the dread of imprisonment. "They would say on the eve of committing crime that even if we are convicted and sentenced, we will behave ourselves so as to get right out." The other is that the indefinite sentence as practically administered is really a premium, not on reformation or good character, but on cunning That is, it favors the hypocritical knaves.

Mr. Bnockway, however, denies "the whole doctrine of deterrence as operative upon the criminal class in society. I think we need have no thought about it at all in devising a system of penalties for crime." Moreover, as a matter of fact, criminals dread most the system that insures the reformation of the man. "Of those who have been sent to the reformatory institutions of the State in the last seven years, almost every one would prefer to go to the prisons or State penitentiary," added Mr. BROCKWAY. Mr. SINGLAIR TOUSEY explained that when convicts are sentenced to State prison they know how long they must stay, and that they may get out by commutation, but they do not know when they are going to get out of the Elmira Reformatory, except that they cannot stay beyond a certain time. "It is an almost dally occurrence," said Mr. Touszy, "for the prisoners to ask the Judge, or have the counsel ask the Judge, not to send them to Eimira."

This subject of indefinite sentences is one of the most important which now engages the attention of prison reformers. The the ory that criminals should be confined like beasts of prey, until they are no longer dangerous, is perhaps the sound one. There ought to be no criminal class outside of the

Inhospitable Peoples.

Uncivilized tribes as a rule do not throw insurmountable obstacles in the way of explorers. A few fanatical countries, however, still look upon all foreigners as enemies, are not on speaking terms with their neighbors, and shut their doors in the face of the world. No white man ever set foot in the fine country north of India known as Kafiristan until a little over a year ago. Mr. W. W. McNair, by shaving his head and staining his skin with a solution of caustic and wal aut jules, contrived to get into Kafiristan in the guise of an Indian doctor. He spent nearly two months in the country, and learned many interesting facts about the people, supposed to number 200,000 souls, who inhabit its beautiful valleys. He was at last

before he had completed half the exploratory work he wished to accomplish. The only accounts we possess of a large part of the countries contiguous to India on the north have been obtained from Orientals themselves. White explorers have tried in vain to visit these lands and determine the value of the statements we have heard about Nepaul, the long narrow country only three hundred miles from Calcutta, is a sealed book to the Indian Government, except so far as native explorers have made it known. In Thibet PREJEVALSKY, the Russian explorer, was stopped last year 170 miles away from Lassa, the capital, which no Eu-

suspected of being an agent of the Indian

Government, and was compelled to retreat

ropean has ever been permitted to visit. It is possible for explorers now to penetrate into nearly every part of Africa with comparative cheapness and celerity. There is one large district, however, naturally among the most accessible parts of Africa. where the duplicity of the chiefs and the plundering propensities of the tribes have defeated every traveller who has ventured into it. This is Somali and Galla Land, on the Indian Ocean, south of the Red Sea, a great region stretching 1,200 miles inland. We are acquainted as yet with hardly more than its fringe, though the boldest explorers have tried to penetrate it, and the zealous persistence of KINZLEBACH, SACCONI, Baron VON DER DECKEN, and others cost them their lives. The last of them, M. Gronges Revoll. who landed on the Somali coast a year ago, has recently returned to Zanzibar, having failed entirely to accomplish his mission.

The five explorers to whom we are in debted for our information about Timbukty escaped death at the hands of the fanatical tribes in that region only by disguising themselves as Mussulmans. France a while ago seriously contemplated building a rail road from its Mediterranean provinces across Sahara to the rich country south. It is still believed that such an enterprise would be of great political and commercial importance, but the project has been aban doned for the present because it was found that it would meet with enormous opposition from the desert tribes, who employ 40,000 camels in the carrying trade between the chief towns of the Sahara.

These tribes believe that railroads would destroy the usefulness of their camels, and they are, therefore, hostile to them. They and their southern neighbors also exclude the white races, because they are the most bigoted of Mohammedans, and deem it a religious duty to kill infidels. Galla Land and Somali are also permeated with the Moham medan influences that are constantly spread ing in Africa. Explorers who were believe to be sincere Mussulmans would be permit ted to travel there in seace. The Kafiristans on the other hand, have an undying feud with all Mohammedans, and have no faith in any people who can be at peace with them Nepaul and Thibet exclude Europeans, simply because, like most of the central Asian khanates, they are suspicious of all outsiders, and want to be let alone.

All these barriers will some day be broken down by the persistency of civilizing influ ences. The most significant fact in recent explorations is the progress that is making in the opening of hitherto forbidden lands to travellers and trade. Cores has abandoned her policy of exclusion. Parts of China that no traveller dared to visit have recently been traversed by solitary Europeans. Mr. Con-QUEOUN last year travelled 1,300 miles I believe there are but twelve men who have through Alpine Yunnan, the country of the

Taoping rebels and the Black Flags. Ba is rapidly reducing the unexplored areas in central Asia and everywhere travellers are working around the edges of inhospitable lands, confident that sooner or later they will get a footbold and an entrance.

The Sunday Dinner Hour-

The following important and interesting subject for discussion is suggested by a gen-tieman of New Jersey :

"What do you think of the custom of families having Sunday dinners at two o'clock, instead of six or seven, the hour for week-day dinners? Is it not unhealthy to have the regularity of one's meals thus interrupted ?"

Our correspondent must be a bachelor, or he would know that the reason for the cus-tom is generally that the cook requires the change against which he rebels. Whether the family want their dinner on Sunday at two o'clock or not, they must take it then in order to give the servants an opportunity to gratify their religious or social impulses.

At least, that is the case with the great majority of families who make the change. The domestics want an outing on Sunday, and the earlier dinner hour allows it.

The two o'clock Sunday dinner is, therefore to be defended on the ground of humanity, and it is explainable and excusable on the ground of necessity in the run of families where servants are employed, and where the establishment is not large. It must be said, too, that many people, and especially churchgoers, have an extraordinary appetite on Sundays, and are not indisposed to take an sermon seems to make people hungry. The spiritual food with which they have been fed seems to stimulate their material appetites; and we infer, accordingly, that our New Jersey friend is not as regular in his attendance on church as he is in less important matters. Besides, he must remember that men change many of their habits on Sunday, which comes in as a day of leisure to break up the

routine of the week. Still, we agree with him that it is a pity to tamper with the dinner hour on Sunday or any other day. Dinner is an event of too great dignity and importance to be so treated. Nor do we doubt that it is better for men to be regular about their meals. Regu-

larity in all things is commonly desirable. Yet it is not worth while to make great fuss about small things, the trifles of existence. No man is healthy either in mind or body who is upset if all his conditions are not according to his whims.

Praying for Rain.

"The drought is so great in the easter part of Suffolk county," says our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, "that the farmers have appealed to the clergy to pray for rain on Sunday "-that is, to-day. It seems strange to read such an annou

ment as this in view of the growing belief even on the part of the most devout Christians, that Gop does not interfere with the operation of the laws which He has imposed upon the material universe.

Nevertheless, the prayer for rain is still retained in the Book of Common Prayer of the ing the Annamese struggle. The two powers could not agree on the indemnity question, Protestant Episcopal Church, in these beautiful words:

"O God, heavenly Father, who by the Son Justic Current hast promised to all those who seek Thy kingdom. and the righteousness thereof, all things necessary to their bodily sustenance; send us, we beseech Thee, in this our necessity, such moderate rain and showers that we may receive the fruits of the earth to our comfort and to Thy honor; through Jases Cunter our Lord

On the other hand, the Christian may ask with DAVID:

"When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fir gers, the moon, and the stars which Thou hast ordained what is man that Thou shouldst be mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou shouldst so regard him !

What we copy below from our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Republican, is per-fectly true, but the most significant fact in connection with it is left out:

"Gen. Buttan travelled 6,000 miles through sixteer States in seventeen days and made fifty-two speeches." And throughout the whole extent of the jourple, all intent upon the politics of the day, Gen. BUTLER heard only one cheer for GROVER CLEVELAND. It was from a man sitting idly on a wooden box near where the General hapned to pass: and the cheer was gratuitous

Curiously enough, Friday's earthquake eems to have affected just that part of the northern half of the United States east of the Mississippi which was not shaken by the earthquake of a few weeks ago, while not a tremor was felt in the States where the earlier quake occurred. It is evident that there must have been a different centre of disturbance in each case, and this fact auggests a general activity of subterranean forces in this part of the planet. Although neither of the recent earthquakes caused any serious damage, yet every body will hope that the continent ha tied itself comfortably in its bed for a long and

The Omaha Herald-one of the best papers going, by the way-prints the subjoined intal

"The editor of the Braid received advices from New York city funday morning, and from one of the ablest and coolest of Democratic leaders, who informed him that the vote for Major-Gen. B. F. Berten in the me

That is what comes of giving Sunday up to It is a safe prediction that in New York city

BUTLER will have more votes than CLEVELANI Fusion Wanted in North Carelina

HUNTING CREEK, Sept. 16 .- The campaign is in full blast here, but there is a great apathy among the masses of the voters. The politiemplicated. There are at this phase of the canvass but two political parties in the field: but there are many advocates of that gallant veteran, Ben Butler.

If there were a Butler ticket fused with the

opposition to Cleveland, and a thorough can-

State.

There are a great many Republicans in this section who have boited the nomination of Biaine, and there are hundreds of Democrate who would vote for Butler. I pray God that a Butler electoral ticket may yet be put forward, to give those true Democrats and Republicans who have the interest of their country at heart a chance to repudiate those candidates whose official and private life will not bear the examination of a virtuous and intelligent people.

A FRIEND OF BUTLER.

A Biloeful State. From the Chicago Times

DETROIT. Sept. 18,-One would fancy that over ore in Michigan the name of Cleveland, Halpin, that ed headstone, Blaine, the Mulligan letters, unbo led Ben Butler, and all the rest of the names and thing over which the rest of the nation is wrangling so furiously had never been heard of. The farmers are cutting an tacking their corn and buckwheat; the village lounger haunt the fronts of the saloons and hotels, and tessella haunt the frosts of the salcons and hotels, and tassellate the sidewalk with tobacco juice; the knots in the coun-try hotels awear, spit, and talk "horse," but nowhere is the fate of the nation being discussed by the masses, nor is the freeman preparing himself for the intelligent use of the ballot by argument, abuse, or quotations from the partisan newspapers. Semething has got to be done to "rouse," to "raily," to fire the heart of Michigan, or size the tremendous issues pending will be settled without he tremendous issues pending will be settled without the aid of the Wolverine commonwealth

A Hangman May Be President. From the Bufulo Times.

Lincoln was a raiisplitter, Grant a tanner, (iarfield a canal driver, and they made good Presidents Why may not a hangman do equally as well?

Scalded to Might-Scalt to Not. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Will you please settle for a subscriber a perplaning question? Having repeatedly heard the word scale, will you please tell me if it is proper? For inclease, should one say "seals all." or "scaled milk?" Sensonses.

DIGGRES OIL WELL IN SHE WORLD. craging Rearty 2,000 Barrole a Bar City Springing Up in the New Field.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 20.—Butler, after a somed out as a booming oil town. It is now the centre of the latest new oil field. The country roads are to-day out up by the heavy, broadtired wagons; eager speculators, on horseback or in buckboards, rush to the front; telegraph operators, in wooden shells, are overwhelmed with floods of despatches, and the Pinkertons of the oil country, the always at work and never weary oil scouts, are away up to their care in business. Butler liverymen are reaping a har-vest of greenbacks, bluff teamsters are fairly coining money, and private individuals who are running dilapidated and time-worn stage soaches to Phillips City will soon be able to buy a membership in Butler's new Exchange

onches to Phillips City will soon be able to buy a membership in Butier's new Exchange, which, under the excitement of the moment, has been born, and is Sourishing.

The cause of all this excitement is the gushor brought in a few days ago by the Phillips Brothers on their lease on Thorn Creek. Aiready Phillips City has sprung into existence. An old red school house, with decaying wooden buildings, comprises the best portion of the city as it stands to-day. But it will not be so long. Already scores of carpentars are at work. The rasping of the saws and the pounding of the hammers are heard on every side. In a week's time Phillips City will be fully supplied with barrooms, restaurants, hotels, hardware, and general stores and gambling rooms. The Postal Telegraph Company was first in the field. The one man who was sent out to take charge says he never wants another such an experience. Over one thousand messages were flied in less than ten hours. The Western Union has opened an office. Both the companies are doing a vast amount of business. Although the Phillips well was brought in several days ago, its immense production, which averages close to 2,000 barrols a day, shows no perceptible signs of falling off. The Phillips well is to-day the biggest oil well in the world. The report that the well and been purchased by the Union Oil Company is untrue. The well has already produced over 25,000 barrels of oil, and it is expected that the soutout will exceed 40,000 ere the well of the Johnson Brothers, now drilling, is finished.

There are now twenty-eight oil rigs in course of regs and its freeh-looking wooden oil tanks. sent a picturesque appearance with its score of rigs and its fresh-looking wooden oil tanks

The Quarrel Between France and China. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please inform me what brought about the present hostill tween France and China. C.

djoining the Chinese frontier. From time to time France has sought to increase her influ ence in that country, and in 1874 she extorted a treaty from King Tudue guaranteeing the independence of Annam and establish ing a sort of French protectorate over the country. China, which for centuries has claimed and exercised rights of suzerainty over Annam, protested against this treaty, and denied the right of the King of Annam to make any such arrangement with France. The controversy thus begun between France and China grew in bitterness. In 1881 France made war on King Tudue for failing to earry out his obligations under the treaty. The war continued until after the King's death last July, and then France made a treaty of peace, known as the treaty of Hué, with his successor, which provided for a territorial cession to France, and confirmed the French protectorate over Annam. This treaty was more obnoxious to China than that of 1874, and widened the

Women Defying Regular Troops for a Week, Some amusing details are gradually coming to light in regard to the recent revolt of the female con-victs in the prison of Aleala, in Spain. They drove out all the guards and took complete possession of the place, which they harricaded and guarded day and night. They had an ample supply of provisions, and when the troops arrived to capture the prison the women jered them through the windows and pelted them with bread and vegetables from their abundant supply. The officer in charge of the expedition against these viragoes found himself in a bad fix. For eight days he did not know what to do. To use arrillery against the young lattice was out of the question, and to get into the prison with-out smashing down the walls seemed impossible.

breach between the two countries. France

then demanded an indemnity from China for

certain aid and comfort given her enemy dur-

and their various complications led to the

attack at Lang-son and the fight at Foo-Chow,

Every day telegrams from Madrid were poured upon the unfortunate old commander, giving him instruc-tions. But all these instructions were far easier to give than to execute. At last he conceived a brilliant idea He gathered together a band of the best looking soldiers in his command, made them chave, wax their mous aches, and put on their gayest uniforms. Then he sen them with a flar of truce to the Amazons. The hand some fellows were at once admitted, but were not al-lowed to return; in fact, they did not want to get back, and it was part of the commander's plan of campaign to have them captured. In a very short time these millmazons and then the place was easily taken.

Is Man Descended from Reptlies

From the Spectator, Sept. 6.
The British Association at Montreal was really moved on Tuesday by a telegram from Syd outhed in these words: "Caldwell finds monotre teiders to be an epoch-making message; but it is ex plained by the scientific to signify that Mr. Caldwell, a physiologist of adequate knowledge, has discovered that the lowest known mammal, the duck-billed platypus, lays eggs like a bird, though it subsequently suchles its young, and that the structure of the egg is analogous to that of reptiles. Consequently, a high probability arises that all mammals, including man, descend from reptiles, natead of from amphibia, as has recently been imag ined; and the Darwinian physiologists are shunted on to a new line, and must study the pedigree of repailes as the possible channels through which progressive life descended with a quite new interest. The discovery is of value, though it helps little foward the ultim progressive energy in the original germ is not the less onderful tecause it was developed first through ren tiles, instead of amphibia. How did it come there at all

A Farmer who Thinks he flaw Blaine and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One beautiful morning about the middle of last June, while I was ploughing my corn, where the end of the rows came up to the public highway, and just before I gut to the fence I saw a carriage coming up the road with three gentle-men seated in it. The driver halled as the carriage came opposite the row I was ploughing. When I looked up I recognized my friend Dr. J. P. Tuttle, President of opposite the row I was ploughing. When I looked up I recognized my friend Dr. J. F. Tuttie, President of Wabash College, a vary pleasant oid gentleman, for whom I have always entertained the most profeund respect. In his accustomed familiar way he said: "Good morning, Mr. H. A pleasant morning, this, since the little rain last night. You have a beautiful field of growing eorn here. These gentlemen are my friends, Mr. Biains and Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Bains and Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Garfield was. ""

My horse that had commenced picking the grass by the fence raised his head, pricked up his ears, and morted loudly, which diverted my attention from the carriage and the gentlemen in it. The horse became quiet in a moment. I turned around again to converte with the distinguished gentlemen in the arriage, and, to my utter astonishment, the carriage, horses, gentlemen and all wers gone. I looked up and down the road which was a long level lane, and not a glimpse of the remain and all wers gone. I looked up and down the road which was a long level lane, and not a glimpse of the remain the bags remain the seem. I get over the fence and tings the page. I looked up and down the road which was a long level lane, and not a glimpse of the remain the bags remain to the water that the carriage is the seem of them, where they went, what the object could have been in being three, I cannot determine. I shall be pleased to have same upe rationally explain it.

I know how Spiritualists would explain it, but I am no spiritualist. I wrote strongly against the idea last winer. I want an explanation on natural principles, not supernatural. I have no faith in the supernatural humbugs of the age. I am a materialist, believe in no future anistence, but this thing gets me.

Canwronowither, Idea, Sept. 10, 1884.

The Elevesth Fonnsylvanie. Blastein.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Bistriet STROUDEBURG, Sept. 19.-The Hon. John B Storm was renominated for Congress to day at Scranton the three conferees of Lewis of Pike county having shaudoned him, after all, and voted for Mr. Storm. This abautoned min. It is the second time Mr. Storm has been nomined tourress on his birthday, the other being stackly years age. He was received on his return home ternoon with music and much rejoicing.

tir John Monnessey Ofree a Vasc to a Chisees Temple. From the London World, Sept. 10. To Sir John Pope Hennessey, K. C. M. G. Governor of Mauritius, belongs the honor of being the first foreigner who has been allowed to present a gift to the shrine of Contucius. Some time since, on his return from Hong Kung, Sir John conceived the idea of presenting a golden vase, specially made by Hancocka of Bond street, which, after many delays, has been at last accepted by the Hereditary Grand Duta Kung in a graleful setter, and dedicated to the uses of the temple.

Market Price of Chinamon in Oregon. From the Tacoma News.

To settle a suit for \$44,000 brought by the nreculor of sloves thinamen tilled in a collision at florm stelling, an agreement has been reached by which the Borthern Facility pays \$530 spices [55] then.

THE INISE DEMOCRATS IN CONCIUNATE. The Magnitude of Their Borolt Against

From the Chicago New

Prom the Chieses Front.

Othornwatt, Sept. 16.—There is a factor in the political situation here that is liable to give the Democrats a great deal of trouble at the November election. This is the independent Irish vote. Time out of mind the Irish Oatholica, with an occasional exception here and there, have constituted the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The nomination of Biaine was followed by the assurance that a large number of Irishmen in New York city and State would, for the first time in their lives, support the Recublican ticket. It has become so much the custom to ragard this defection as confined almost entirely to New York that it is a matter of surprise to the people in Cincinnati to find that the number of Irish Catholics who will vote for Blaine and Logan this fall may aggregate from 5,000 to 8,000 throughout the State.

The Mass corrospondent, to investigate the matter, spent an entire day in talking with leading Irish Republicans whose labors place them in a position to speak on the subject.

Patrick Curren was the first man visited. He is an Irish Catholic Bopublican and the President of the Twenty-first Ward Blaine and Logan Club, Mr. Curren said:

'I am one of the few Irishmen in this city who have always voted the Republican toket. When we commenced enrolling members for a club accupic of months ago. I was surprised at the number of Irishmen whom I had previously known as Democrats who oame forward and asked permission to join. Sometimes a dozen

the number of Irishmen whom I had previously known as Democrate who came forward and asked permission to join. Sometimes a dozen would come in one dar, at others less. At the present time we have a membership of 380. Of this number about twenty are Irish Republicans, probably sixty German Republicans, and the remainder—nearly 300—are Democrats who have signified their intention of voting for filiation.

cans. probaby sixty derman is spunicans, and the remainder—nearly 300—are Democrats who have signified their intention of voting for Blaine."

"What reason do they give for the desertion of the Democratic party?"

"Mainly because they dislike Cleveland and admire Blaine. They think Blaine is a great statesman and an enemy of England. They were strengthened in this belief by the tone of the English proes immediately after his nomination."

"Does the tariff have any influence upon them?"

"I can't say that it does. It is not very generally discussed in this part of the State. Up around Cleveland and Toledo and Canton you hear more about the tariff. Our workingmen, however, are opposed to free trade, and that inures to the benefit of the Republican party."

I next asked Mr. Curren for the names of some of the Irish Democrats who have announced their intention of voting for Blaine. He furnished haif a dozen, one of whom, Martin Crogan, was employed as a switchtender on the Indianapolis Italiway a few rods distant.

"Yes," said Crogan, "I have always been a Democrat, but I am going to vote for Blaine."

"Why?"

"Because I don't like Cleveland. He was the choice of the Couvention, but not of the party, It was gax law, or the unit rule if you please, that nominated him. He is the enemy of the workingmen and the friend of the monopolists. That is why I oppose him."

"Then it is not because you love Blaine more, but Cleveland less, that you are going to book the ticket?"

"That is a bot because you love Blaine more, but Cleveland less, that you are going to book the ticket?"

"That is a part was a prainest any

C. D. S. France, for nearly one hundred years, has had commercial interests in Annam, a country

That is about it, though as between the two men I profer Blaine."
Would you support Blaine as against any other Democrat!"
No. If our people now! other Democrat?"
No. If our people nominated Thurman, or Bayard, or Randall, or even Hendricks. I should have stuck to the ticket. But I couldn't stand Cleveland, and so announced myself be-

Bayard, or Bandali, or even Hendricks, I should have stuck to the ticket. But I couldn't stand Cleveland, and so announced myself before the Convention met."

What do you know about the defection of the Irish Catholic Democrata?"

"I can only speak for myself. Bome of my friends tell me they are going to vote for Blains."

How many votes will Blaine get from this source?"

"A thousand?"

"A thousand?"

"A thousand?"

"Yes: probably more than that in Hamilton county slone. It is difficult to fix upon any approximation, for the reason that our people are very secretive as a rule, and averse to making their intentions known. I do not suppose that more than half of those who will vote for Blaine will come out boidly and announce that they propose to do so. They call themselves Democrats as much as ever, and do not like to break loose from party affliations by joining a Republican club. They will say nothing until election day, when they will quietly cast a Blaine ballot and go off about their business again."

"Will they vote with the Republicans in October?"

I should say not. They have no interest in the success of the State ticket. It is at the Presidential election that their influence will be principally folt."

Several other bolters were called upon. They were all found to be intelligent, reasoning men, and not, as has been represented, of the O'Donovan Rossa, dynamite stripe. Their reasons for supporting Blaine were substantially the same as those given by Crogan. Daniel Bailey said that the number of disaffected Irish in Hamilton county would not fall short of 1,500. If the same influence was proportionately felt throughout the State he thought Blaine's support from this source alone would be 6,000 or 8,000 in November.

There is but one Butler club in this county, k has a small but active membership of about 100. Its President said to-day that their principal difficulty was to secure speakers. He says they hav: a State and in most places a county ticket in the field. He believes they will poil 3,000 votes

From the London Times,

Panis, Sept. 1.-Marshal Manteuffel, the tadholder of Alsace-Lorraine, has just issued a re-

Paris, Sept. 1.—Marshal Manteuffel the Stadinoler of Alsace-Lorraine, has just issued a rescript dealing with young men residing in the scients land who are fit for military service, but claim exemption on the ground of foreign nationality. The cases dealt with are those of (i) some of frenchinen by origin and of Frenchinen hy option; (2) young men who were recognized as foreigners by the Option Committee, and (3) young men who went abroad with emigration certificates and who either have returned or may yet return to Alsace-Lorraine.

As regards the first and second classes, when the young men in question have reached their seventeenth year their fathers will be called upon to naturalize themselves or their sone as Germans. In case of refusal the family will be allowed to remain in the country, but the sons will be expelled. If the authorities should not consider father or son a proper person to be naturalized the son will invertibeless be expelled. After expulsion young man will only be permitted to visit their relations young man will only be permitted to visit their relations. As regards the third class, who could not be option Committee once also as foreigness by the Option Committee once also as foreigness

Coyotes Fishing for Treut. From the Carson Appeal

It is asserted on the authority of persons who have recently visited Mariette Lake that the predigious increase of trout in its waters has overstooked the lake. At times they can be seen measing themselves in the small streams which are tributary to the lake, and on these occasions they have been crowded out on the grass growing on the borders of the stream. Thousands could be thrown out with a plitchfork. A piece of bark thrown into the lake will cause a dozen or more trout to least for it. The coyotes have caught the knack of Billing, and sit by the shore watching for leaves to failing, and sit by the shore watching for leaves to the flat rise water. The instant a leaf touches the water the flat rise water. The instant a leaf touches the water the flat rise water the flat of lash the coyote bounds into the thick of the flat like a flash the coyote bounds into the into his mouth. The coyote risin to bring out one or two in his mouth. The coyote risin to bring out one or two in his mouth. The coyote risin to bring out one or two brighted the state of the property of the lumbermen see them, but by reading up in the underbrush they manage to escape otservation.

A Plucky Engineer.

From the Houston Past.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 10.—Many plucky engineers have crawled down on the cownosiers of their locamorive, as the machine was rushing city, as the machine was rushing certain destruction beneath the ponderous wheel of the iron horse, but none has as yet the experience of Christoval Mendoza, an angineer on the Rexican Railrod. The other day, as the Irain was nearing Jaiape, he discovered an old beggar, 101 years old, on the track. The old fellow being deaf and gasbeelle paid no attention to the stricks of the whistles, so Christoval climbed down on the soweatcher, matched the uld fellow almost nummified with fright, up into a safe betth beside him just as the monster was about to grind him into a thousand fragments.

The Greet Alligator.

Prom the Monitorite Constitution.

Mr. T. J. Moore has killed the daddy of all the rators that rusticate in our oulf waters. He informs us that one night last weak he killed an alligator that measured tweive feet seven inches in length, was thirty-three inches around the tail, forty-five inches around the neck, and four feet sig inches around the body. It weighted about 500 pounds. It was killed near the mouth of the Aucilia River. Mr. Moore says he has one casionally had a gilmpse of this monater jetor for mineteen years, and so of the opinion that it is 1,000 years old.

A Plone Grand Jury. The scene in the Grand Jury room last Sat-urday, after the jurors had completed the week's work, was, we dare say, unparalleled the county. Sending for Judge Harris and calling in the bading by held an asperisone meeting. Every member of the grand Jury was a professed Christian, only one of whom may member of some church. Each one had a word to not for Jesus, and the oldest member of the body led in far-vent prayer. From the Newman Herald.

From Frant Siftings.

Baid the Superintendent of the Texas penientiary at Huntsville, to a newly arrived delegate:

You have the privilege of working at any trade you prefer."
"I'd like to keep on drivin' cattle to Kansas."
Another gentleman in the some institution wanted to

Prom the stitunts Constitution.

Mr. Ab Thomas, who graduated at Oxford a year or two ago, has lately gone to Indian Territory, and has married an Indian sirt, the daughter of an Indian chief. She is worth over \$100,000. Rationally treat your cold from the start, by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape long troubles not so easily system life of — dos.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Berkshire county, in Massachusetta, or "Berks," as it would be called in Engined, is now supposed to be the centre of fashionable life. Lenox stands first on the list of its villages, but is not more crowded than Pittsfield. Stockbridge, or Great Barrington, all of which are framed in the same lofty mountains, and boast of the same lovely drives, varied scenery and other rural charms which fashion claims and other rural charms which issued charles for Lenox only. The environs of Pittsfield are a garden of beauty, and its stately summer homes, with their wooded parks and wide extent of pasture and meadow land without a fence or hedge to break the view, are equal to anything that Berkshire has to show,

Two fancy fairs have been held in Pittefield during the past week, one of which, under the direction of Miss Florence Learned, was original and successful. According to the fashion of the present day both here and on the other side, the salesmen and saleswomen were all in fancy dress, and on this occasion represented the various characters in Dick. ens's novels. Dolly Varden and Mercy Peck-sniff stood side by side. Capt. Cuttle waved his hook approvingly at Sam Weller's jokes, and Oliver, who hovered round the refreshment table, was continually asking for "more." The characters were well austained, and there was more life and fun about it than usually characterizes a sale for charity's aweet sake.

The season at Lenox ought now to be pretty

nearly at its height, but the same torpor which hung like a pall over Newport for so many the mountains. There is less going on than ever at this time of the year, and as the President and Mr. Bennett are not likely to come in at the eleventh hour to stir things up and make them lively, as was the case at Newport, Lenox may chance for once in a way to have a sull sutumn. Nothing more important than the Tub parade, dinners at Mr. Lanier's and Mr. Braem's, and an occasional garden party has happened as yet, with the exception, indeed, of the races on Saturday afternoon, which drew together the fullest meeting that has been seen in Lenox this season. The races were for gendemen riders only, and for that reason had so especial interest for the ladies, who turned out n great force, and backed their favorites among porses and jockeys with a pluck and spirit that was a reminder of Coney Island.

The Coney Island Jockey Club, by the way is in the full tide of a very successful season. There was a large contingent of society people among the crowds who flocked to see Miss Woodford defeat Drake Carter on Thursday last. Agay party was there from up the Hud-son, and others from Rockaway, Hempstead, and Douglaston, Newport sent a number, and, indeed, the grand stand looked as if everybody might have been there who was not at Lenox, Mr. Lorillard's innumerable friends were disappointed in the result, but few of them bore the disappointment with the equanimity displayed by the one most nearly interested. Some one has said that "a better thing than win-Lorillard seems to have laid this maxim to heart to some purpose.

The marriage of Miss Léonie Jerome follows

very closely upon the announcement of her engagement. It is to take place at Grace Church on Wednesday, Oct. 1, and a reception at Mr. Jerome's house in North Madison square will succeed the church ceremony. The folia tunate bridegroom is Mr. John Leslie, or "Jack Leslie," as he is familiarly known in his own set in London. He is said to be a very good fellow, and is heir to an old baronetcy, with many broad acres attached. There will be an immouse influx of friends and relatives from Newport, Long Island, and the Hudson River to attend this wedding, but the return will be only temporary, and the following day will see hem all back in their country homes again.

The wedding of Miss Lanier in Lenox will be the next in order, but this has been already so frequently announced that no one is likely to forget it, and those most nearly concerned must be weary of the daily reminder that is forced upon them. The marriage of Miss Mary Grace Russell,

daughter of the late Charles H. Russell, to Mr.

W. Strother Jones, Jr., will take place in Trinity Church, Newport, on Thursday next. The both bride and bridegroom are in mourning. In neighboring cities Miss Patterson will be married to Mr. Pierre La Montagne in Wash-ington before the end of October, and Miss Warren of Troy to Mr. De Rham in the follow-

ing month. From over the sea we hear that the wedding of Miss Daisy Blake, Gen. Dix's pretty granddaughter, will take place Oct. 1 in a small Welsh village, the name of which no one uninstructed in the Welsh language could possibly speak or spell. The ceremony will be per-formed by the rector of the parish, although present on the occasion, but the law of England

nakes it illegal for him to officiate. As the last days of the dying summer merge into the clear skies and brisk temperature of autumn, the thoughts of young men and maidens turn naturally to the prospects for the coming winter. A belle of two seasons' experience takes so gloomy a view of the situation that she has imported only four new ball dresses against ten provided for last winter But then she admits that she has the ruins of last year's gowns, which can be utilized in case

of an emergency. There is no earthly reason, however, why next winter in New York should not be as gay as ever before. There are big houses enough and men rich enough to live in them and to receive and entertain their friends. The subscription balls will be organized and presided over by the same enterprising ladies as of vore and if one or two have dropped out of the charmed circle the gap has closed up or been quickly filled by others. The group of debutantes is not large, but it embraces a goodly show of beauty. Miss Georgiana Berryman, Miss Helon Jones, Miss Zella Lentilhon, Miss Florence Griswold, Miss Edith Draper, Miss Hall, a younger sister of Mr. Ellot Roosevelt. and Miss Lina Post are on the list.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post have returned to their house on Washington square, which, in consequence of their absence at the South, was rented last winter to Mr. William P. Douglas, and the introductory entertainment for their daughter will be given there. Bir Roderick W. Cameron, whose residence is

at Clifton, Staten Island, has taken a house in town for the winter. His daughter, Miss Cameron, who has been through a London season with success, will be introduced in New York society this year. Capt. Herbert of the British army, a brother of Mr. Henry Herbert of Muckross, has been spending the summer with Bir Roderick on Staten Island. Among the diplomatic corps at Washington

there have been several changes. Count Lewenhaupt, who has been the Minister from Sweden to this country for many years, and who with his family has spent this summer at Hoosac Falls, has recently been appointed Minister to France. Mr. de Bille is gone and is much regretted, and other changes are talked of before the atn of March makes the last great change of all.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton Cullum will carry grief not only to a large family connection, but to the hearts of many of the poor and needy whom she has helped along their weary way. Mrs. Culium was essentially a society woman in its best and brondest sense. She was born to a good social position, which her education and rare personal attractions fitted her to adorn, but she used her influence for the good of others rather than for the gratification of her own vanity, and took no part whatever in the mere frivolities of fashionable life. Her executive ability was remarkable. and was shown at the time of the inte war. when she was prominent in hospital work and in the labors of the Sanitary Commission. Since the death of her only son, a few years aince. Mrs. Cullum's life has been given up to doing good. The endowment of the new cancer hospital, by Mr. Astor's generous gift, seemed to be the culmination of her dearest hopes, land those who were present at the laying of the corner stone, in June last, will not soon forget the expression of mingled thank-tuinees and devotion which illuminated has last on the corner stone, in June last, will not soon forget the expression of mingled thank-tuinees and devotion which illuminated has